

105   **Correction of typographical, minor technical errors, and clarification of meaning or intention.**

To the Abstract:

change “spildng” to “spiking”   “Spiking” was in the application as filed.

110   A temporary berm or bin system, easily transported, erected without tools, and easily dismantled. A set of panels or planks are joined with clips to form a bin having vertical or near vertical sides. The bin is lined with an impervious sheet of geocloth to form a containment berm for use in controlling the dispersal of hazardous material spilled from storage or work facilities. Spring loaded clamps hold the geocloth securely to the uppermost plank without nailing, sewing, or other labor  
115   consuming and/or tear prone methods. The berm is particularly suited to protect oil well drilling sites in environmentally sensitive environments such as arctic tundra. No excavation or other disturbance of the soil is required to erect the protective berm. The berm is secured to the ground by [spildng] spiking through triangular support gussets. In the arctic, securing may be accomplished by freezing ice or mud as  
120   an “ice mortar” over the gusset feet and along the lower edge of the planking. The berm system may be transported by ordinary truck, specially adapted transport/laying truck, or on a portable drilling platform.

At Column 2, lines 17-24

Change “geotexfile” to “geotextile”   Geotextile was in the application as filed.

125

US 5,882,142, by Donald Siglin, et al, is a permanent containment dike comprising panels bolted to posts set into concrete and lined with an impervious sheet of [geotexfile] geotextile, which is secured to the upper rim of the wall by bolted clamps. This system

requires considerable labor, precision placement of the posts, and does environmental  
130 damage. In contrast to the present invention, Siglin bolts the panels at overlapping joints.

At Column 3, lines 9-15

Change "cooperage" to "co-operate". "Cooperage" makes no sense.

Add "hooking"            The clips do hook over the co-operating parts of the panel joining hooks  
on the panel faces.

135 Panels or planks are cut from sheet stock, generally 1/4 to 1/2 inch aluminum flat stock. Z  
or jogged plates are attached near the panel ends forming hooks to [cooperage] co-  
operate with hooking clips for joining panels. In the central portion of the panels the  
hooks are arranged in pairs forming a track or key-way slots to accept triangular load  
supporting gusset brackets having pads for supporting weight and having wings which  
140 slide into the key-ways.

At Column 3, lines 16-25

Change "cooperage" to "co-operate". "Cooperage" makes no sense.

Add "panel"            Adding "Panel" more distinctly identifies which hooks.

Add "hooking"

145 The panel end hooks accept hooking clips which are either flat for joining plates in-line  
or corners bent to form dihedral angles to form bin corners. Clips designed for in-line  
joining are essentially flat and [cooperage] co-operate with the jogged plates to clip into  
the end hooks to hold the panels end to end forming long berm or bin walls. The clips  
for joining panels end to end also carry key-way slots similar to the key-way slots on the  
150 panels. Support brackets attach to the joining clips in the same manner as used to attach  
directly to the panels.

At column 3, lines 26-30

Change "tun" to "turn" Turn was in the application as filed.

Change "125" to "135" 135 is the correct angle for turning 45 degrees. (45 degree turns are  
described further in the specification.)

Change "Preferred" to "Other preferred"

The corner clips are bent an appropriate amount to [tun] turn the bin wall. This is  
usually 90 degrees, but may be any amount. [ Preferred ] Other preferred turning is  
[125] 135 and 157.5 degrees internal angle. Others may be bent as required, or a hinged  
corner piece may be used. No support gussets are required at the corners.

At Column 4, line 18

add "with hooks"

### 3. Corner joining clip with hooks

At Columns 5, lines 24-41

Change "125" to "135" at two places 135 is correct for a 45 degree turn

Change "tun" to "turn" Turn was in the application as filed

Change "regular" to Irregular" Irregular was in the application as filed. The inadvertent change  
from "irregular to "regular" changes the sense of the statement, making it read opposite to the  
intention of the applicant.

Corner clips 3 are similar to the in-line joining clips of figure 4 except that corner clips  
do not have the gusset bracket hooks 16 and are bent as illustrated in Figure 6. The  
most common corner bracket is bent 90 degrees. However other angles, in particular

[125] 135 and 157.5 degrees interior angle are particularly useful. Clips of [125] 135 degrees makes a 45 degree turn in the berm wall, and 157.5 degree clips make a 22.5 degree [tun] turn. Of course, custom bending or hinged corner pieces may be utilized to turn a corner for specific purposes. Of particular use are corner pieces angled appropriately to form regular polygons such as 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, and 32 sides. Polygons having six or more sides approach a circular shape. When pairs of longer panels are placed on opposite sides, the enclosure becomes approximately oval shaped. There is no requirement that the enclosure defined by the present invention be any specific shape. [regular] Irregular shapes may be constructed as needed to fit the requirements of the application.

Column 5 lines 44-46

Add "The bent ends of the rod being hooks to engage the joining hooks of the panels" as a more clear description and use of a staple-like clip.

Clips for use where the expected loads are not severe may be fabricated from rod or bar stock as U-shaped staple-like clips. The bent ends of the rod being hooks to engage the joining hooks of the panels.

The portions of the flat-designed clips at the edges beyond the slots are themselves hooks similar in function and structure to the staple-like hook embodiments.

Column 6, lines 53-57

Insert a period after the last word, ie, "equal". The period was in the application as filed.

The horizontal restraint at the base is required to prevent the bracket from slipping along the ground or warehouse floor. It is resisted by side forces distributed among the pinning nails. The amount of force on each pin is incalculable, but is generally expected to be

roughly equal \_\_\_\_

At column 9, lines 35 - 47

Change "spildng" to "spiking" Spiking was in the application as filed.

200 Sloping makes a larger volume, but more importantly, the overturning moment is partly offset by the downward weight of the contents, and the bracket feet support the weight more evenly distributed over their entire area. Figure 8 is the force diagram for a sloped wall. An outward slope of only 10 degrees (80 from horizontal) reduces the need for [spildng] spiking hold-down at the heel to a few pounds. An outward slope of 20  
205 degrees (70 from horizontal) will offset all overturning moments and not require any spiking tie-down whatsoever. Lengthening the foot pad on the gussets also reduces the amount of any heel lift to be restrained. The lift is never zero with vertical walls, and horizontal forces remain for all configurations.

Column 8, line 59, in the "Other Embodiments" section,  
210 between the paragraph ending at Column 8, line 58 and the paragraph beginning at Column 8, line 59 add the following paragraph.

It is also obvious that the panel hooks, 4, may be turned 180 degrees to point inward from the panel ends without diminishing their ability to co-operate with hooking clips to join panel sections.

215 It is also obvious that the connection assemblies comprising the panel hooks and the joining clips may be located on the interior side of the bin walls without diminishing their ability of form a materials retaining berm as described.